

AA-963

1913

"A" Building

Public

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville

Built as the Reception Building this structure served as the principle housing space for the patients for approximately twelve years. As one of the four original hospital buildings, "A" Building consists of a central block of three stories and two flanking wings of two-and-a-half stories. Constructed of common bond brick, the building displays a hipped roof and a portico on the central block.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. AA-963
Magi No. 0209634739
DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic "A" Building

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Crownsville Hospital Center ☐ not for publication

city, town Crownsville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 4

state Maryland county Anne Arundel

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Hospital

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

street & number 201 West Preston Street telephone no.: 301-225-6816

city, town Baltimore state and zip code Maryland 21201

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber

street & number Church Circle folio

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located directly west of "B" and "C" Buildings, "A" Building is composed of a central block of three stories in height flanked by two-and-a-half story wings. Constructed of common bond brick, the central block measures five bays wide and eleven bays deep while the angled wings run eight bays wide and six bays deep. Hyphens measuring three bays wide and three bays deep and rising two stories in height connect the angled wings to the central block. A slate covered hipped roof caps the building. The main facade faces east.

The east facade of the central block display many features which appear throughout the building. The ground level openings are characterized by concrete vertical joint lintels, wooden sills, and casement windows. A wide brick water table divides the foundation from the first floor. The windows on the first first, second, and third floors display concrete lintels and sills but the sash size decreases on each level from a 9/9 to a 3/3. A brick string course divides the second and third floors. The concrete cornice is interrupted by a false wall dormer. Both the reduced-sized dormer and the central block exhibit slate covered, hipped roofs.

A one-story portico also details the central block. A developed concrete entablature is supported by two brick pillars and two concrete columns. The columns have only minor detailing. Projecting from the flat roof is a brick railing with a concrete capstone which encloses the roof. The portico encompasses three bays of the five bay facade.

The east faces of the angled wings display minor changes. The outside three bays of each wing project slightly to form pavilions. Though retaining the same features, the windows on the wings appear in doubles. Single hipped dormers project from the roof and repeat similar features like concrete sills and lintels, hipped roofs, and single sashes. The angled wings also display interior brick chimneys.

The west walls of the angled wings reveal a five bay addition which was added to provide the male and female wards with sun porches. The additions were designed by Henry Powell Hopkins and constructed in 1922. The additions have large single window openings capped by concrete lintels and punctuated by brick pilasters. The two story additions display modern replacement windows, flat roofs, and concrete cornices.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1913	Builder/Architect	Baldwin & Pennington
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check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Designed by Baldwin and Pennington as a component of the original Crownsville complex, "A" Building was completed in 1913. Originally identified as the Reception Building, "A" Building served as residential accommodations for the patients. Accepting its first patients on May 1, 1913, the building consisted of wards for males and females, an infirmary, a heating plant, and staff offices. The Reception building was also equipped with modern medical apparatus such as hydrotherapy wards, a clinical laboratory, and a pharmacy. As the predominant patient building for approximately twelve years, "A" Building served a multi-functional purpose on the Crownsville campus.

The design of "A" Building is reminiscent of earlier buildings built for mental patient care. Introduced in the 1850s, the Kirkbride Linear Plan advocated the construction of a large building consisting of a central block and flanking wings. Though not entirely influenced by this design type, the Reception Building does reflect enough of its elements to be a representative of the design.

The prominent elements of the design have been retained to demonstrate the architectural integrity of the building. Though the architectural ornamentation is limited on the building, its significance is derived from the architectural homogeneity created by the original four buildings at Crownsville. The three buildings "A", "B" and the Administration, were designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Baldwin and Pennington and present an unified architectural appearance.

Survey No. AA-963

Quadrangle scale _____

H

city or town	Baltimore	state	Maryland	21201
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AA-963

"A" Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

East



AA-963

"A" Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

West



AA-963, AA-965

"A" Building and Laundry Building

Crownsville Hospital Center

Crownsville, Maryland

Don Jewell, 9/86

Negatives at MHT

SOUTH